THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

ANOTHER RAID IN MARYLAND

MOSEBY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

EXODUS OF PEOPLE FROM ROCKVILLE

ANOTHER BIG SCARE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Citizens arriving this morning from Rockville and Muddy Branch report that two or three hundred Rebel cavalry, supposed to be Moseby's gang, crossed the Potomac last night into Maryland. Colonel Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, succeeded in having the Government supplies and a considerable quantity of flour removed, via the canal, to Georgetown. The people of Rockville seem in a little panic over it.

GREAT VICTORY BEFORE ATLANTA.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF HOOD

Capture of 4000 Prisoners

REBEL KILLED AND WOUNDED IN OUR HANDS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official details of General Sherman's battle on Thursday show that it was a brilliant and decided success.

Hood abandoned the field and fell back to his fortifications, leaving all his dead and wounded in our hands, while nearly four thousand prisoners were taken. Our loss was but fifteen hundred.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

GEN. THOMAS GAINS A VICTORY

REPORT OF A DESERTER.

LEE AND FORREST'S DEFEAT

FORREST CERTAINLY WOUNDED.

MORE ABOUT GENERAL STURGIS' DISASTER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From General Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—To-day's Nashville *Union* states that a telegram from General Sherman says the enemy attacked General Thomas on Wednesday, fiercely, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled.

The *Union* adds that the two armies are now on level ground, and the fighting is more nearly equal.

Female Prisoners from Georgia.

Another instalment of fifty Rebel women from Georgia arrived here to-night. Three hundred and fifty more are reported at Nashville, and will be forwarded here on Tuesday next. They are to be sent out of the limits of the United States.

Rebel Deserter from Forrest's Command.

CAIRO, July 22.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 20th has a statement made before the Provost Marshal by Lieutenant Allen, a deserter from Forrest's command, who took the oath of amnesty, and immediately left for his home in Kentucky. He reports that General S. D. Lee commands General Polk's old department, and that Richardson has been superseded by Nealy, Richardson having been charged with making two millions out of the conscription business. Richardson escaped punishment, and is now living in Western Tennessee.

Allen confirms the reported wounding of Forrest at Tupelo. The Rebels lost 1500 in the fight at Guntown with Sturgis, and Colonel Wisdom was among the killed. The most of the loss is attributed to the desperate fighting of our negroes, nearly all their victims being shot through the head and breast.

Major Bradford, captured at Fort Pillow, has been ordered to be shot by Forrest for violating his parole.

Allen knew nothing of the President's amnesty proclamation, and says that the Rebel soldiers are ignorant of it.

The Southern people think that if Lee and Johnston are beaten, the secession will speedily terminate. They have little confidence in Johnston, and are heartily tired of the dreadful pressure they are subjected to.

Forrest got 3000 men in his conscripting expedition into Kentucky.

Allen says that in the fight with Sturgis, May 2, at Bolivar, 500 men could have captured all of the Rebel trains.

Forrest has been several times heard to say that he did not want to take Memphis, as a large section of country was dependent upon it for supplies.

The steamer *Kosciusko* was sunk to-day on the Grand Chain, between here and Paducah. Loss trifling.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Rebel Deserters Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Fourteen Rebel deserters from a Georgia Regiment took the oath of allegiance this morning.

Secretary Fessenden Going Home.

Secretary Fessenden will leave for his home, in Maine, in a few days, to recruit his health and attend to his private affairs, which he has subordinated to his public duties consequent upon his assuming his new position.

The New Loan.

The Secretary will probably determine before he leaves for Maine to-day, what amount of loan he will ask for, and whether he will negotiate with the banks, appeal directly to the people, or pursue an altogether different course from either.

A Richmond Fiction About Gen. Grant.

The Richmond papers persist in asserting that General Grant is dead. They announce the fiction very soberly, saying that the flags of our shipping have been at half-mast in his honor, and that our pickets confirm the intelligence.

One of them asserts that the only consolation the Confederacy can draw from his death is the fact that it will dishearten the Yankees, who think him a wonderful General. Any way, it don't believe he came to his death by a wound. Such a butcher as he is more likely, it thinks, to have died of manis-a-pota.

CONFLAGRATION AT DEFIANCE, OHIO

TOLEDO, July 23.—A fire occurred at Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroying a flouring mill, woolen factory, and iron foundry. The loss is timated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. JOHNSTON RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

GEN. HOOD APPOINTED TO SUCCEED HIM.

General Sherman Cuts the Communication Between Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Richmond papers of the 18th and 20th we obtain the following interesting information:—

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Monday, July 18.—The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of the change of commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and General Hood receiving the command. The following is General Johnston's farewell address to the troops:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17, 1864.—In obedience to orders of the War Department, I turn over to General Hood the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities he has displayed so conspicuously—every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders, and brilliant courage. The enemy move but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your foes. No longer your leader, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship, and bid an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

General Hood, on assuming command, issued the following address:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 18, 1864.—Soldiers:—In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasulga. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of that part of the enemy who were reported to be at Talladega on Saturday. No train has arrived to-day from West Point. The main forces of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's Ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck Head, six miles from this place.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 20.

Yesterday was a quiet day. There was no booming of cannon, no heavy masses of smoke on the Southern horizon, and no exciting rumors from any quarter. The fact that the flags of the Yankee shipping in James River were at half-mast on Monday, caused many to give credit to the report of Grant's death, and this topic and the removal of General J. E. Johnston from the command of the Army of Tennessee, were the topics that chiefly occupied men's minds. Though no one believed his death would be of any great benefit to us, yet every one would have been glad, on general principles, to have been assured of his death. The Yankees think too much of him, and that is sufficient to make us rejoice over any misfortune that might befall him.

We have nothing later from our forces operating in Maryland than the news published yesterday. Other officers and men, wounded at Monocacy, arrived yesterday; but they bring nothing new, except that they estimate the number of horses obtained and secured by us in the raids as seven instead of five thousand.

The only news we have from Georgia is contained in the press despatch, published in another column. From that it will be seen that affairs at Atlanta begin to wear a serious aspect. Sherman and his whole army has crossed to the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, and his cavalry were skirmishing with Hood's, within six miles of Atlanta. If Atlanta is to be defended, a battle must be delivered within a very brief period. If the enemy is allowed to intrench, having the larger army he will immediately outflank General Hood or oblige him to fall back.

The eyes of the country are anxiously turned to this quarter. The despatch alluded to says, "The army and the public were surprised by the announcement of the change of commanders." The army and the public in Virginia have seen and experienced such strange things in the last three years, as to have lost the faculty of being surprised at anything done by those in authority.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The expedition has also shown how easily such things are done against an enemy that attempts enterprises beyond his strength, and strips his own capital of defenders to swell his armies sent against distant cities. Our troops are charmed on the whole with the late campaign. They consider that five or six thousand horses, two or three thousand cattle, and eight hundred prisoners, all brought safely across the Potomac (except Franklin and Tyler), was no bad result of a few days' dash into Maryland.

They won one small battle, and they lived well; the fighting was good, the eating, and especially the drinking, was "glorious," and in short, Mr. Lincoln's official organ declares that "the Rebels are so flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment." We think that extremely likely.

Possibly, too, our Government may at last—out of this we are not sanguine—find out that its duty to its own people does really require it to hurt a little the enemies of that people, when it has the power. And if not, then the people themselves will begin to conclude that the worst enemy they have is the Government which they established for their protection.

HOW TO PROTECT SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 15.

Of such glorious rumors as those which pervaded the town on yesterday it is best to decline discourse till we know who lies they are truths or only illusions of hope. Let us tend to another report of a different character—that Grant's cavalry has started on a fresh raid against the Weldon Railroad.

One of the marked peculiarities of the people with whom we war is, that they publish their military intentions in newspapers before commencing their execution. One of the peculiarities of the singular herd of small politicians set over us at Montgomery, is a resolute disbelief in all information that comes to them through a plain, ordinary public channel.

Although the result has a hundred times proven out the plan made public in the New York paper was really the plan of the enemy's General Government, they cannot comprehend the fact that the enemy does so give notice of their designs. The publication is to them a perfect proof that they are going to do something else.

They could not believe that the campaign in Virginia was intended, chiefly because the scheme was universally published. They pay as little attention to the plan now ascribed to Grant by that same press. That plan is simple—to keep a large army close to Petersburg and Lee, while cavalry raids cut the railroads leading into Richmond as fast as we can mend them.

This plan will be successfully executed if the Confederate authorities do not devise a method of defending the roads. It is useless to resist, if the cavalry can ride in about the time the work is completed and undo it in a couple of hours. They must defend the roads. They must defend the roads by other means than the single method hitherto attempted, because that method has proven utterly and invariably ineffectual—there has not been a solitary exception in the course of the war.

The single method yet imagined or tried is, to send our Confederate cavalry in pursuit of the Yankee cavalry. But, as one body of horse will go as fast as another, those who have six hours start are not overtaken before the goal is reached. After the destruction is done and the Yankee raiders have to return, they are sometimes met and sometimes not. When collision occurs, our cavalry sometimes beats them, as they did the other day. But the railroad is broken, and the beating does not mend it.

The object being the salvation of the roads, it is clear that another means should be employed. It would seem to an observer that of all kinds of communication, a railroad shoul be the easiest to preserve and defend. Steam is stronger than horse-flesh; locomotives move faster than cavalry; and a single train can transport a large body of troops to any point on the line in a few hours. But a large body of troops is not necessary to distract the advance of cavalry.

A few hundred picked and well-mounted men can obstruct roads and bushwack the strongest raid till the pursuing cavalry overtakes and destroys it. Only these few hundred must be before and not behind it—and the railroad can put both them and their horses where they will be before it, if they and the train to convey them are kept in perfect readiness at a depot. Hitherto the militia have been relied on for that work. Is it not time to discover that this expectation is a misfancy?

The militia is composed of half-trained old men and little boys, both equally unaccustomed to arms. Yet they are expected to perform the most dangerous, as well as the most laborious, service that can be demanded of the hardiest and most skilful soldier. To bushwack is a military duty, requiring more confidence in one's weapon, greater strength of body, and a cooler courage than any other whatever. The man who does it, has to close along with the enemy, and if caught is killed. For such a service, thorough soldiers are required, and this or some other plan must be resorted to, if we would save our roads.

THE MARYLAND RAID.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 18.

From three to five hundred prisoners have passed through Rockingham from Maryland, captured principally during the first of the invasion by our forces. They are principally Ohioians, and nearly all were one hundred days men.

Passengers from Staunton last night report that the "invaders" of Maryland were safely south of the Potomac, with a whole country crammed full of all sorts of live and vegetable plunder.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

Important Movements in Progress.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S GREAT RAID.

INACTIVITY OF THE CAVALRY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—The operations of General Sherman's cavalry, during the campaign still progressing in Georgia, have not been of a very extensive character, owing to the scarcity of forage in the mountainous country in which it has been operating.

Heretofore its operations have been confined to the protection of the flanks, the guarding of trains and patrolling of the railroad line of communications. But light as this compulsory duty has been, the cavalry have suffered very badly, and many thousands of horses have died of starvation.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S PLAN.

At the time General Sherman was making his famous raid in Mississippi Major-General L. H. Rousseau, commanding the district of Nashville, proposed to General Grant a concerted movement from Decatur upon Selma, Alabama. He had obtained a great deal of valuable information regarding the route and the vulnerability of Selma, and was anxious to make the movement.

But as the raid of General Sherman was instituted only for the purpose of so thoroughly destroying the Mississippi railroads that no extensive force of Rebel infantry could operate against the points on the Mississippi river, which it was intended to weaken in order to prosecute the present campaign, and did not contemplate the occupation of Selma, General Rousseau's proposition was declined.

Lately, however, General Sherman, becoming desirous of the destruction of the railroad between Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., ordered General Rousseau, June 30, to make preparations for a raid upon the road between the points named; and this raid, as ordered, is the one upon which General Rousseau departed last evening. The sole purpose of the raid is, as before stated, the destruction of the railroad.

This is to be done so effectually as to cut off for the rest of the war the line by which the Rebels get their supplies of beef, &c. Orders were given and preparations made for the destruction of the rails by twisting and burning them with the ties, bridges, water tanks, &c.; the blowing up of culverts, locomotives, machine and Government shops, arsenals, &c.

Orders were also given for the destruction of Opelika, the point at which the Columbus road diverges from the Atlanta, West Point, and Montgomery road. By the complete destruction of this point General Sherman hopes to cut off Montgomery from communication by both routes with the east.

General Rousseau hopes to irretrievably destroy the railroads from Montgomery to Columbus and West Point, and if practicable, the greater part of the Rebel government property in Montgomery, Columbus, Tuskegee, and the principal points along his route.

Having completed all his preparations, and having on the 4th instant received the final orders to move, General Rousseau and staff left headquarters in this city on the 8th.

THE PARTING SCENES.

The party left with the idea that they might land in a Southern prison, but congratulated themselves that Grant had cut off the route to Libby. With this view of a prison in their minds, the party made all preparations for a Southern residence, and quite an amusing scene was witnessed at headquarters in the closing and balancing of accounts, writing farewell letters and giving directions for the disposition of private property.

The Provost Marshal, Major Bigney, with his usual generosity, gave each of the officers a couple of thousand dollars in Rebel money—not *fac simile*, but the genuine article—which is said to be nearly as valuable as the imitation, though not equalling it in engraving and printing.

THE FORCE UNDER GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

General Sherman's order for the raid restricted the force to about two thousand five hundred.

The men are all veterans, recruits of the regiments having been left behind. General Rousseau and Colonel Harrison left very confident of success. Both are fighting, energetic men, and if success is possible they will accomplish the task laid out for them.

The route to be taken by General Rousseau is one that has never been followed heretofore during the war, though it is nearly identical with the "trace" pursued by General Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians. The first point of any importance on the route is Blountsville, the next Ashville. A few miles beyond Ashville is the Coosa river.

General Sherman first directed Rousseau to make the crossing at Ten Islands, but subsequently this was changed so as to allow him to cross at the nearest ford. He is then to move rapidly up the Talladega and the nearest bridge or ford over the Tallapoosa river. The route between these two streams is to be very rapidly pursued, and the bridges are to be completely destroyed.

The passage of the Tallapoosa will, in all probability, be made at Tehopeke, and will bring the force into Dadeville. Mountain roads will carry it to the railroad at convenient points, when the work of destruction will be begun. There are eight bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika, the most important being over Oakfuskee, Cupia, Hatchie, Calcebee, and Uchee creeks.

It also crosses three branches of the latter stream, and, as it follows the course of Sonchahatchee creek, it is more than probable that numbers of culverts and bridges are to be found in the valley. Between Opelika and West Point, on the Atlanta road, are two bridges over the Big Hallawoochee and Osanuppah creek. Near Columbus, on the other route, are three bridges over the Wetumpka creek and one over Mill creek.

THE RETURN ROUTE.

Returning after the destruction of these roads, Rousseau is to move up the west side of the Chattahoochee, if the opportunity offers, and join General Sherman between Marietta and the Chattahoochee river. If this route is threatened by the enemy, Rousseau is to make straight for Pensacola, and take vessels to New Orleans and thence to Nashville again.

THE IMPORTANT POINTS.

In his orders General Sherman alludes to Montgomery, Opelika, and Columbus, as being the important points; but I do not know that instructions were given him to attack either Montgomery or Columbus.

Orders were issued for the destruction of Opelika. Selma is alluded to in the orders as a point of secondary importance.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S ARRIVAL AT DECATUR.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—General Rousseau and his forces arrived at Decatur on Saturday night, July 9, and were engaged all the morning on the 10th preparing to depart. The pack mules, which were to carry the ammunition, broke from their corral on Saturday night, and about one hundred were lost in the country around Decatur. Great difficulty was encountered in collecting those secured.

THE START FROM DECATUR.

At last, about noon on the 10th, the head of the column moved out of Decatur. General Rousseau and staff left about 3 P. M., and thus the great raid began. The column has probably effected the crossing of the Coosa by this time.

FROM THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

General Sherman telegraphs that the Rebel works at the Chattahoochee are the strongest he has yet encountered, being finished in the highest style of the art.—*New York Herald.*

FOURTH EDITION.

MORE ABOUT THE REBEL RAID

GREAT SCARE OF FARMERS.

PRODIGIOUS REPORTS OF INVASION.

PANIC AT HAGERSTOWN, AND WHAT CAUSED IT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

We learn to-day that the people of Rockville and Montgomery county generally are in a panic in the belief that another Rebel raid is in progress and that they are running their horses, stock, &c., within the fortifications of Washington and Georgetown.

A gentleman who left Rockville this morning says he saw large numbers of farmers with their stock in the road, and they were hastening as though the Rebels were right at their heels.

The report in Montgomery county is current that the Rebels are crossing an immense army at Edwards' Ferry and other fords of the Potomac.

Indeed, rumor had it current that the force was at least 75,000 or 80,000 strong, and commanded by General Lee in person. Whether there is any foundation for this report or not, we have as yet had no means of ascertaining; but there is no doubt of the fact that the Montgomery county farmers are badly scared. We understand that portions of the 6th and 19th Corps, who chased the Rebels into Virginia, are returning from Snicker's Gap, on their way to this city; and probably is to this returning force which has thus disturbed the peace of mind of the Maryland farmers, living on the line of the Potomac.

On Tuesday the farmers of Washington county, Md., living along the river, got another scare, and began to run their stock off through Hagerstown, causing considerable uneasiness among the merchants of that place. Reports were rife that the Rebels were crossing the river again at Shepherdstown, which proved to be the case. The Rebels alluded to, however, were eighty-four Rebel prisoners brought across the river under guard from the vicinity of Snicker's Gap.

ATLANTA CAPTURED

OUR FORCES IN POSSESSION

PROBABLE IMMENSE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

DISASTROUS DEFEATS TO REBELS.

Something About Bragg, Johnston, Hardee, and Hood.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The New York papers of yesterday had a report that Atlanta was in our possession. This, though premature yesterday, we have every reason to believe is true to-day. The city was virtually in our hands yesterday, so completely was it under the guns of Sherman from his positions gained, and we are satisfied that he now occupies it fully.

All the fighting with Johnston and with his successor, Hood, having resulted disastrously to the enemy, Sherman cut the Rebel telegraphic communications with Montgomery near Notasulga, on the 17th, by a cavalry expedition, which was at Talladega on Saturday, and which will undoubtedly be heard from very soon as having played the mischief generally with the Rebel communications with Atlanta. The Rebel General John B. Hood, heretofore only a division commander, took command of the Rebel army in Georgia on the 18th. He owed his appointment over Hardee and others to the fact that he alone of Johnston's captains has been fiercely opposed to Johnston's retrograde movement from Dalton. He was counted upon to resist Sherman's advance at every hazard; but it seems he has been no more successful than Johnston.

General Bragg reached Atlanta on the 13th.

BATTLE AT ATLANTA

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF REBELS.

SHERMAN GAINS A GREAT VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The *Republican* extra says:—

The Government is in receipt of a despatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words:—

"Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest."

The *Republican* extra also announces the following official news of the battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:—

An official despatch from General Sherman states that, after the battle of that day, General Howard, commanding the 4th Corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead Rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were lying on the field.

General Hooker, commanding the 20th Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open field, and a most deperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result.

The enemy was thoroughly whipped, and driven from the field. After the battle General Hooker reported to General Sherman as follows:—

"I have buried four hundred dead Rebels, and four thousand wounded are lying on my front."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour declined 10@15c.; sales of 11,000 barrels State at $7 65@8 90; Ohio, $10@12, and Southern, $12 00@13 25. Wheat declined 1@2c.; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of mixed at 1 Western quiet. Pork heavy, at $39. Lard firm at 19 @20c. Whisky dull at $1 73@1 74. Gold, 253.

Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 66½; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 135½; Reading, 102½; Hudson River, 127½; Canton Co., 54½; Erie, 103½; Cleveland and Toledo, 132; Gold, 150; One Year Certificates, 98½; Treasury 7-30s, 104½; Five-Twenties, Coupons, 104½; Coupons '81, 107½.

Fourth of July at Jeff. Davis' Plantation.

The Vicksburg *Herald* gives a full and graphic account of the celebration of the National Independence at the Jeff. Davis' plantation. The peninsula upon which it is situated has become a grand rendezvous for freedmen, organized under missionaries for cultivating the soil. The grounds about the Davis house were tastefully ornamented with flags and other devices. The exercises were held in a grove, and consisted of the usual staple of toasts and speeches. A sumptuous dinner was served on the verandah at the back of the mansion.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Ninth Corps.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., July 21, A. M.—Yesterday the Rebels shelled our lines quite vigorously from their mortar batteries, and the pickets on both sides kept up an unusually brisk fire. Our artillerists blew up another Rebel caisson.

THE WOUNDED.

General Willcox was wounded in the thigh slightly on Tuesday night. This is the second time since our advent before Petersburg that the General has been hit.

Yesterday, Lieutenant Bean, of the 21st Massachusetts, and Adjutant Kenney, of the 57th Massachusetts, were wounded; also, Sergeant McFarlan, of the latter regiment.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BARTLETT, ETC.

General Bartlett arrived last night. General White has reported to General Burnside, and is still on court-martial duty. Commands will be assigned both officers in the 9th Corps.

The Eighteenth Corps.

BALDY SMITH RELIEVED—GENERAL MARTINDALE HIS SUCCESSOR.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, July 20.—The organization of this corps has again been changed. General Baldy Smith, who returned from leave of absence last night, has been relieved from command of the corps, and ordered to report for duty at New York. This will be a severe blow to the troops of this command, who almost adore the General; but the exigencies of public service require that he should take another command. General Smith leaves the 18th Corps after a short though almost unprecedentedly glorious campaign.

General Smith is succeeded in command of the corps by General Martindale, a veteran soldier, distinguished alike for his coolness and valor. The following orders contain the history of this change of commanding officers:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 62.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., July 19, 1864.—IV. Subject to the approval of the President, Major-General W. F. Smith is hereby relieved from the command of the 18th Army Corps, and will proceed to New York city and await further orders.

His personal staff will accompany him.

The corps staff of the 18th Army Corps will report to Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, temporarily commanding, for duty. By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

E. S. PARKER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20, 1864.—To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:—I part from you, in accordance with orders from the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, with great regret, and my highest pride is that you will share my feelings.

Since I have been your commander I have tried to share with you your dangers, and have rejoiced with you in your gallant deeds. During this time your record has been bright and unsullied. Whatever in it has not been all that you could wish, I can assure you has been from no fault or shortcoming of yours, and I trust you will believe that I have been no more culpable than yourselves.

May God bless and always crown your efforts with victory. WM. F. SMITH, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20, 1864.—To the Officers and Soldiers of the 18th Army Corps:—Sincerely regretting that any circumstance or necessity should deprive us of our late commander and his able leadership, by virtue of special order No. 61, paragraph three, from headquarters armies of the United States, dated July 18, 1864, I hereby assume temporary command of the 18th Army Corps.

I have only to ask that officers and men will be mindful of the favorable reputation which they have acquired by their past conduct, and inspired with resolution to maintain it in the future.

J. H. MARTINDALE, Brigadier-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

A VETERAN HAS RETURNED.—SANFORD, THE GREAT ORIGINAL AND PRINCIPAL OF CORK OPERA.—We see by our advertisement that the incomparable S. S. S., as familiarly called, has secured the Walnut Street Theatre for a short season, and will open on Monday evening with one of the best Ethiop an troupes extant. Among the leading co medians is Dick Parker, together with Myers and a host of stars. Suffice to say, Sam appears, and the programme is rich, rare, and bilmtastic. So secure your seats for Monday, and give the hero a welcome.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 62½. Noon, 79½. Wind, W. by N.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL THOMAS' REGIMENT.—At noon to-day the 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Thomas, marched from their encampment at Camp Cadwalader to this city by the following route:—Down Ridge avenue to Nineteenth street, down Nineteenth to Green, down Green to Broad, down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, and down Chesnut to Third. Here they were countermarched, and ranged on the north side of the Custom House, the left resting on Sixth street.

Professor E. D. Saunders, Chairman of the Extra Bounty Fund Committee, in the presence of the members of that Committee, together with a large audience of spectators, addressed the regiment from the steps of the Custom House.

The Commission, he said, were delighted to see before them the largest regiment (the lamented Colonel Baker's California Regiment alone excepted) that had left the city since the war commenced.

A regiment of fourteen companies—a regiment which, under the lead of its energetic Colonel, seconded by its other officers, was the first organized—the first completed—the first ready for the payment of the bounties—the first to be summoned away—the first to appear with knapsacks—the first about to stand a wall of stout hearts and strong arms between their fellow-citizens and the most wicked and unscrupulous of traitors, robbers, and murderers that ever threatened the homes of a peaceful, law-abiding people.

In conclusion the Professor complimented the Colonel for his own personal exertions in the matter of raising the regiment, and concluded his remarks amid applause. Three cheers were then given for the regiment, after which Colonel Thomas, seated upon his horse, and with uncovered head, made a reply.

He said that he could not find words adequate to express his feelings upon that occasion, and therefore he would simply say that for what they (the regiment) had done, they deserved no praise whatever. They had simply performed their duty; and those who did less deserved the condemnation of every American citizen. (Loud cheering.) They were about to leave, for the battle field, perhaps.

He had no word whatever to say in behalf of himself, but he thought he could promise for those brave men who had enlisted under his command, all that could be expected of brave, patriotic soldiers. For himself he should endeavor in the future, as he had in the past, to perform his duty to the best of his ability, and that was all he could promise.

After "three times three" had been given, the Colonel and the brave men of his command left for the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. It is expected that the regiment will take its departure to-night.

MASS MEETING OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS.—Last evening the shipwrights of this port met at the Vigilant Engine house, pursuant to adjournment to hear the report of a committee upon the subject of an increase of their wages from three dollars to three and a half. The meeting was called to order by the President, James M. Moore. The Secretary, Mr. Henry Teese, read the former proceedings, when the committees from the various yards made their reports. Those from the Navy Yard reported that Commodore Stribling stated that he had no authority to increase the wages, but he would lay the matter before the Secretary of the Navy, who alone had power to act in the case. From Simons' yard the committee reported that the increase was granted. From John W. Lynn the report was the same.

Nearly all the other yards reported that although it would be disadvantageous to them at present to increase the wages, yet if it was a general thing the demand would be acceded to. A resolution was then adopted that the shipwrights of the port of Philadelphia would demand three dollars and a half per day on and after Monday next, and that they would refuse to work in the same yard with any shipwright whose compensation for a day's work was less than that adopted by the meeting.

After several speeches made by members, in which it was announced that their brother craftsmen received four dollars and a half a day in New York, the meeting adjourned.

DARING ROBBERY.—A thief entered an upholstering establishment at Tenth and Arch streets yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and abstracted $400 in greenbacks and a check for over $130 from the money drawer. The theft was a most daring one, as members of the family were sitting in the adjoining room at the time.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SIMONS' WAGON FACTORY.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening, the extensive National Wagon Factory of Mr. Henry Simons was discovered to be on fire, and in a few hours the entire establishment was destroyed, involving a loss of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars. The property destroyed was contained within an area of four acres, and was bounded respectively by Second street and Washington avenue and Huntingdon and Cumberland streets.

Wooden fences enclosed this lot, except at the west side, where a brick wall, twenty feet high, extended along the front of the North Pennsylvania Railroad on Washington avenue. The works destroyed embraced the wheelwright shop, blacksmith shops, saw-mill, machine shop, and engine-room, lumber-yard, office, and stable.

The most important structure was the wagon factory or wheelwright shop, which stood near the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets. This structure was built of brick, five stories in height, 105 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high. It was used to erect the frame work of the wagons, and to fit the different portions together. In one room alone were stored ten thousand spokes, while army wagons and ambulances by hundreds were contained in other portions of the building, awaiting transportation.

An enclosure of 373 by 233 feet was used as a lumber-yard. In it was contained large piles of oak, ash, and hickory plank, boards, and timber, spruce, pine, yellow and white, the very best in the country, altogether amounting to about two and a half million feet. This material had been collected from all parts of the country by Mr. Simons during the past three years, and being such well-seasoned material, the loss of it at this time is greater than it would either have been or will have been.

In the saw-mill and the machine shop and engine-room the loss has also been very heavy. There the saws, circular, gig, &c., were all destroyed, while all the complicated machinery of the machine shop also fell a prey to the devastating flames. In the stable there were some fourteen horses when the fire broke out, but fortunately three were all rescued.

The factory of Mr. Simons was surrounded on the north by the extensive works of Messrs. Wilson, Childs & Co., which fortunately, through the efforts of the firemen, were saved from destruction. To the east, on Second street, were a number of small three-story brick houses, but, with one exception, these were also rescued. But for the fact that the supply of water from the Kensington basin was very deficient, preventing the streams from obtaining a sufficient supply to quench the flames, a great portion of the factory of Mr. Simons would no doubt have been preserved.

The streams directed on the flames were feeble, and the water, what there was of it, thick and muddy.

The entire works of Mr. Simons are destroyed. His loss will amount to about $300,000, on which there is an insurance of only $40,000. The principal amount of this insurance is in the United Fire Association—a new company—the rest being divided among eight or ten companies.

There were at one time one hundred and seventy-five operatives employed in the establishment and the works were producing one hundred and fifty wagons per week. Some of the steam engines forced water through two thousand to three thousand feet of hose. At half-past nine o'clock, when the fire was the most intense, a general alarm was sounded, and the fire department turned out en masse.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of some emissaries of the Rebel Government.

FIRES.—While the fire was raging at Simons' wagon manufactory, a fire broke out in a new row of houses, just being erected, on the south side of Christian street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The bath-houses and roofs of one or two were damaged. At the time the alarm was given, all the companies in the various districts had been summoned by general alarm to the fire in the Nineteenth Ward. The police therefore went to work, and by the time a steamer arrived the flames were nearly subdued. The fire-plug which the policemen were using was taken possession of by the steamer, and during the time in which they were engaged in attaching hose, the flames broke out again, and considerable damage was done.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper stories of the Paper and Rag Warehouse of Alexander Priestly & Co., No. 44 N. Fifth street. The fifth story was all burned out and the rest of the establishment flooded with water. During the progress of the fire two men were arrested for larceny. One of them, named M. Fifer, was caught carrying away a clock, and another, named Henry Alloway, had a quantity of paper. They were committed to answer by Alderman Welding.

ADDRESS TO CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS.—Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has issued an address to the clergy and congregations under his charge, in relation to the observance of the 4th day of August as a day of fasting and prayer, in obedience to the recommendation of the President. The Bishop, in his address, says:—

Our past, as a nation, has been marked by acts of violence and rapacity towards the weak, which must needs provoke the anger of Heaven. Our present is characterized by a levity and presumptuous self-confidence by a want of calm trust in God and the justice of our cause, which ill accord with a country so dependent as we are, or with the enormous sacrifices of life, and virtue, and property, through which we are called to pass. We need to be exalted to more abstinence in prosperity and all luxurious expense, and to a clearer perception of the great ends of life. We need to reach a profounder sense of the insufficiency of all human wisdom and strength, when forsaken of God. We need, by earnest repentance and continued prayer, to invoke His presence and aid, who alone can deliver from sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, or restore us to that solid, abiding, and righteous peace for which we long. "Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—John White, aged about 16 years, and Clara Clark, about the same age, the former residing at Fifth and Powell streets, the latter in Canby street, below Thirteenth, were drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill. It seems that the deceased, with another young lady, and three young men, hired a boat, and were rowing in the vicinity of Girard Avenue Bridge. The boys got to skylarking, when the boat was upset, and all were precipitated into the water. A boat near by succeeded in rescuing two of the party, while two more swam to the shore. White and Miss Clark went down before assistance could arrive. Their bodies were grappled for, and recovered in an hour or two, and taken to the Ninth District Police Station, where the Coroner held an inquest.

ARREST OF A DESERTER FROM MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.—One of the police officers of the Twenty-fourth Ward arrested a Rebel deserter yesterday afternoon, near the Gray's Ferry Bridge. He stated that his name was George Bane, and that he had recently deserted from the Rebel Moseby's guerrillas, with whom he has been connected over a year. He left them when near Washington, and travelled without being molested or stopped, until his arrival in the Twenty-fourth Ward. He was cast in Rebel uniform, and admitted that it was not his intention to desert, but having been left behind during a raid of a portion of Moseby's men, concluded to push North. He was handed over to Captain Lane, Provost Marshal of the Fourth District, and sent to Fort Delaware.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE.—We call attention to the advertisement in reference to excursions via the Catawissa Railroad and its connections, to Schuylkill Haven, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Tamaqua, Summit, Rupert, Danville, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c. The same route may be taken by starting on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. A tour through this portion of Pennsylvania presents attractions scarcely to be found in any other portion of the United States, and the fare for the entire journey is but $10.

ACTING POLICEMAN.—An individual was arrested at Sixth and Pine streets last night for attempting to act policeman. He was flourishing an old star used by the police years since, and was creating considerable of a furor. He was held to answer by Alderman

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we are reluctantly required that advertisements must be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

THE RESCUE BY THE YACHT DEERHOUND.

WHAT DO COURTESY AND INTERNATIONAL COMITY DICTATE?

The question in regard to the right of Mr. Lancaster, of the yacht *Deerhound*, to retain Semmes and some of his officers, after having rescued them from drowning, has, from the very first discussion of the topic, been generally decided in the negative by Americans. It is the impression of Captain Winslow and of his officers, that the persons carried off by the yacht were rescued in contravention of all rules of courtesy and international comity. But when every loyal American may well scrutinize his judgment in a case where his feelings are necessarily enlisted, it is easy to conceive that in the position in which the officers of the *Kearsarge* find themselves, they are of all men the ones who cannot be regarded in this matter as high authority. They had signally defeated their enemy. They felt, as they had a right to feel, that the *Alabama* and all which she contained were the lawful prizes of their skill and bravery; but lo! just as they feel assured that they are about to gather the only spoils which the envious sea will not engulf, the chief prize of their triumph is gone, spirited away.

A New York paper took the view that Semmes, although a prisoner, had a right to use any means at his disposal to escape, but that Mr. Lancaster was wrong in removing him; and there is evidence adduced to show that Mr. Lancaster felt himself to be in the wrong. "Indeed, Mr. Lancaster himself says he expected, as he was moving away, "to be brought to by a shot, plainly indicating to whom, in his opinion at that time, "those he had taken on board belonged, and "the character of his own act in conveying them away." Now this evidence does not at all afford proof that Mr. Lancaster knew he was doing an unworthy act. It merely goes to show that Mr. Lancaster was thinking of the point of view from which Captain Winslow would probably regard the aiding the escape of his enemies.

As to the request of Captain Winslow to Mr. Lancaster to pick up the drowning men of the *Alabama*, it has nothing to do with the question. Courtesy could not place Mr. Lancaster under more obligation to surrender Semmes than to retain him; for such courtesy to Captain Winslow would not be courteous to Semmes. It is a question of right, and of duty derived from right—not one of courtesy. An infraction of courtesy, superadded to an infraction of right, would aggravate the chief offense; but an infraction of courtesy cannot legitimately enter into the consideration of a question involving the liberty of individuals.

Were the *Alabama's* officers and men prisoners when they were struggling in the water, or were they not? If they were, Mr. Lancaster's act in picking them up could not confer liberty upon them. If they were *not*, then they were free to sail away with any one. As to the motives which actuated Mr. Lancaster we never had any doubts. All the testimony in the case goes to show that his sympathies were enlisted in favor of the drowning men long before they were drowning men. But with his motives we have nothing to do. The point which we wish to ascertain, is whether he had the right to retain the *Alabama's* officers and men whom he rescued from the water. The subject being thus divested of irrelevant matter, is susceptible of investigation, with some hope of arriving at a just conclusion.

We think that Semmes is the culprit, and that Mr. Lancaster acted as he in his position of neutral had the right to behave, but as he probably would not have behaved without personal feeling in favor of the *Alabama*.

The *Deerhound* at sea is just as much a portion of English territory as if she was moored to its shores, or lay there high and dry. To her boats, of course, belonged the same immunities as to herself. If a nation held men in durance on board of a prison-ship, and the ship were to founder, and her crew were to be picked up by a neutral, it could not be justly maintained that such assistance constituted a valid liberation from imprisonment. The men were really prisoners at the time of the foundering. They are temporarily, although unintentionally, in the position of men who have broken bounds. No neutral is under an obligation to save them; but having saved them, they are undoubtedly the rightful possessor of their original captors and jailers.

But had these men of the *Alabama* who took refuge on the *Deerhound* ever been prisoners? What constituted them prisoners? It was no possession of their persons, for the *Kearsarge* did not obtain them. If Captain Winslow had a right in them, it must have been because they were technically prisoners, but not absolutely. The question now arises as to what could make them technically prisoners. It was the act of Semmes in surrendering his ship. This he did in two ways:—Firstly, by hauling down his flag; secondly, by sending to the *Kearsarge* a boat with an officer who made a formal surrender of the ship. From the very nature of the circumstances, the terms of surrender were unconditional. Unconditional surrender implies the giving up of everything, both personal and material. Semmes, as commander of the defeated ship, was pledged to such a surrender; hence he had no right to sequester himself, or to allow his subordinates to avail themselves of any means of escape except from drowning.

We have been told that instances have occurred where a ship in a general naval engagement, after having struck her flag, has, on observing a favorable change in the combat, raised it again, and has prosecuted the fight, without having been supposed to act in contravention of honorable procedure. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement; but even admitting the propriety of allowing a ship in a general naval engagement to come into action again after having surrendered, such a case and the one under consideration are essentially different. In a general engagement, a change that would enable a ship which had been put *hors de combat* to resume hostilities, must partake of the character of a rescue. Certainly she could not rightfully go into the fight again if the mercy of her antagonist had enabled her to make repairs which were requisite to enable her to renew the conflict.

But the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* was a single combat, in which there could be no rescue by interposition of arms. Captain Winslow had it in his power to disregard the hauling down of the *Alabama's* flag, and to continue his firing. The laws of civilized warfare, very justly, do not admit of such an act, but they certainly should give corresponding rights to two combatants. If Captain Winslow had it in his power to do what he did not do because his enemy craved mercy, his enemy's honor was concerned in fulfilling the terms upon which he was spared, and these were unconditional surrender. No number of boats on the ocean could give Semmes the right to evade the consequences of his act in surrendering his vessel by two established and well-recognized formalities.

We think that it is well that the commander of the *Alabama* was not captured; for then, perhaps, the question would have immediately arisen as to his *status*—whether he ought to be treated as Rebel prisoners on land are treated, or whether he should be treated as a pirate. As for ourselves, we can not perceive that the *status* of Rebels on sea should be accounted different from that of Rebels on land. The comparative insignificance of the subordinates in command has not suggested the idea. The fitting retribution for the deeds of the *Alabama* would seem to be her sinking with all on board; but it is almost ingratitude to judge of what would have been better than the event upon which we have so much reason to congratulate ourselves.

THE CONQUERING RACE.

The northern nations of Europe pride themselves upon their superiority in energy and enterprise to those of sunnier climes. They believe it to be their destiny to dominate the southern portions of that continent, and speak contemptuously of the indolent and effeminate Italians and Turks, and others who seem likely to become the victims of an easy subjugation. In America it is a favorite notion that the indomitable Anglo-Saxon is destined to bear down all before him. Our orators lead us to infer, from their cancelled speeches, that energy and hardihood are the peculiar characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race and the temperate zone, and that, consequently, that race must become the final lords of the world, from whom it is impossible that power should pass.

There is an arrogance of error and a sublimity of egotism upon this subject, in both England and the United States, which are truly amazing. All history teaches us that conquering energy is peculiar to neither race or zone. If you go to Constantinople, you will see the Turks passing their days in a kind of lazy dream, smoking, bathing, praying, and sleeping—in a continual round of reverie. You will agree with the Czar, that these people are unfit to possess that beautiful land; they must yield place to a more energetic race, which, of course, must come from the North.

But glance at the past, and see the terrible Ottomans sweeping with resistless rapidity to the shores of the Bosphorus, and under the generalship of Mahomed II planting the Crescent on the walls of Constantinople; mark their successive conquests in the Mediterranean, when all the combined forces of the great naval states were scarcely sufficient to check their career; and recollect how all Europe trembled before the armies of Solyman the Magnificent. In that age there was no nation in the world to be compared with the Asiatic conquerors in energy and enterprise. Go to Greece, and you will despise those beautiful, yet cringing and indolent men who lounge and steal beneath the shadow of the Acropolis or among the groves of Sparta.

They, too, must give way before a more energetic race. Yet they are the descendants of men who conquered all of the world known to their limited geography. Go to Italy and mark the miserable beings who loll along the streets of the Eternal City, or crouch, stiletto in hand, among the crags of Arbuzzo, to rob and murder the unwary traveller whom they have not the courage to meet in fair combat. They are unworthy to possess that glorious country. They belong to a stock naturally deficient in energy and industry, and the climate has a tendency to enervate them to a still more lamentable degree. They must succumb to the hardy men of the North.

History will tell you that your men of the North have yet to exhibit anything like the conquering activity displayed by the Romans, century after century, until the world of which they had any knowledge lay submissive at their feet. They gave laws to Europe and large portions of Asia and Africa. Gaul, Briton, and German went down before their arms. Go to Spain, and see a government which has fallen into contempt, and a people utterly destitute of manly spirit. They, too, must yield to the *natural* superiority of your Anglo-Saxon race; or, at least, of a northern nation. Yet, three centuries ago, the Spaniards had achieved one of the grandest empires of which we have any record—more extensive than that of the Romans. Upon land and sea they were almost irresistible. Even the vast conquests of Great Britain and Russia at the present day do not surpass those of the Spanish arms in the times of Charles V and Philip II.

The fact is, the Anglo-Saxon, in the glow of his present success, forgets the past, and expects too much of the future. The conquering spirit is not peculiar to any race, neither is the hot sun of the South destructive to it.

In this country the pride of race has led to the most extravagant hopes of the future. It is our mission to conquer the continent and hold it for all time. If our enthusiastic Fourth-of-July people don't precisely say this, they evidently think it. Such anticipations are about as sensible as those of a man who, with all the evidences of mortality in the past and in the present to instruct his mind, thinks he shall enjoy immortality in the flesh.

We are born, we will live our day, and we will perish as a power from the continent, even as other powers have perished of which we preserve the records. We are a conquering race. But so were the Turks, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Spaniards—some of them on a much larger scale than we can boast. We cannot be more confident of obtaining an absolute mastery of the world, and holding it, than was the Roman. What reason have we to believe that our fate as a nation will be substantially different from that of the lords of Italy?

—A Congregational church in Harpswell, Me., built in the year 1759, before the town was organized, is still standing, the heavy frame still as sound apparently as when put up. It is now used as the town house, the body pews having been taken out.

COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of a country does not necessarily enrich it. It may consist chiefly or entirely in carrying the products of other nations. In that case it is obvious that the profits of commerce are merely those of transportation. The real source of national wealth is productive labor, and a mercantile marine is only valuable in proportion as it is employed in conveying to the markets of the world what the industry of a people has created. Nor is there any advantage in exporting what we produce, so long as there is a ready demand for it at home. Wherever that is done, a community is not merely forced to supply its necessities by importation, but it loses all that money which is expended in the act of transporting to one side of the globe a huge mass of things which are quite as much needed on the side from which they are shipped.

Hence the commercial exchanges of different, independent States, which should, on the principles of a sound political economy, consist in bartering what our people can produce and do not want, is, in fact, made a very different sort of business. It has become the means of laying one country under contribution to another, without the slightest possible benefit to either party, except in so far as the mere intercourse and relations of trade bind remote nations together in the bonds of amity, and preserve the peace of the world. This is no small matter, certainly. But we think it might be secured, sufficiently for all practical purposes, if commerce were confined to supplying the actual wants of every people out of the surplus resources of others.

This, however, is not enough for the shipowners, the men who live by "carrying coals to New Castle." If they had no more to do than to transport that which is not needed in one region to another where it is not otherwise attainable, they would find their occupation quite gone comparatively. One-half or two-thirds of the commercial navy of the world would rot in idleness. Hence, this class, which has grown to be a most formidable one in wealth and influence, has endeavored to make commerce a principal, instead of a subsidiary and dependent, interest.

The idea that there is a positive advantage in shipping merchandise over the ocean, and shipping it back again, has become so universal and established, that mankind have got to estimate their prosperity by their imports and exports, without considering the enormous loss they sustain in this silly process of selling and buying in distant and dear instead of cheap and near markets, while at the same time they restrict their respective productive powers in order to keep up what they call commercial reciprocity. In other words, we are told that England will not consume our breadstuffs unless we take in return her calicoes and cutlery, and so on; and that, therefore, we must not develop manufacturing art in the United States, because it would close the foreign market for our raw materials. Accordingly, commerce, which is, in truth, the mere servant of industry, has literally subordinated it, so that the interests and energies of the latter are sacrificed to the very agency which could not exist an hour without them.

It is strange that an intelligent people should be so deceived. No nation, however, has been so bamboozled and befooled in this matter as the United States. We present the ridiculous spectacle of a people who, with more of the elements of independence than any other, are more reliant on foreign communities for the necessities and luxuries of life.

With exhaustless quantities of the essentials for manufacturing purposes, we import annually millions of dollars worth of fabrics which our own labor, if properly fostered and applied, could easily produce out of our own abundant resources. Foreign States are thus making that wealth off of our own crude staples which our own laboring population ought to realize, and we are at once robbed of our property and made to pay tribute afterwards to the spoliator.

Is it not obvious that the actual wealth of the United States in specie would be augmented by millions of dollars, if the profits now made by foreign skill and labor bestowed on American raw products were made by our own artisans? We should have the home market which England, France, and Germany now possess, for the fabrics produced in our factories and shops, besides the markets of the world; while the farming and planting interest would have a steadier demand here for their products, which lose no small part of their value in the act of shipping and transhipping them over half the globe.

Married.

HARMER—FOGG.—By Rev. N. B. Baldwin, July 20th, Mr. EDWIN G. HARMER and Miss MARY A. FOGG, all of Philadelphia.

McCONNELL—STUMPF.—On the 19th instant, by Rev. G. Washington Jerman, Mr. LEWIS F. McCONNELL, to Miss RACHEL STUMPF, all of Philadelphia.

SHREVE—HOFF.—On the 20th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Germantown, by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D., S. R. SHREVE, M. D., to MATTIE M. CRAFT, daughter of Alfred Hoff, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

Died.

GOLDEY.—On the 20th instant, JACOB GOLDEY, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bensalem, Bucks county, on Monday morning, 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Bensalem township, without further notice. Carriages will leave Stroud's Hotel, Kensington, at 8 o'clock A. M.

LECHLER.—On the 21st instant, HOWARD J. LECHLER, aged 24 years, eldest son of Henry Lechler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 331 St. John street, between Wood and Callowhill, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

NORTHROP.—On Friday morning, July 22d, GEORGE WEDHERILL, only son of George and Sally Northrop, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Monday, July 25th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—July 21st, GEO. K. SMITH.

Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill, from his late residence, No. 451 S. Fourth street, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—July 20th, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 520 Enterprise street, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

WISHART.—At his residence, in Washington, Pa., on the 15th ultimo, JOHN WISHART, M. D., in the 84th year of his age.

YOUNG.—In Carlisle, Pa., July 9th, ENOCH YOUNG, Esq., aged about 67 years.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE LAMBERT.—The death of George Lambert, of the 9th New Jersey Regiment, in the 23d year of his age, deserves more than a mere normal newspaper notice; and an exhibition of his character we will at least gratify the feelings of the many who were proud of his friendship.

He was, in all his relations in life, affectionate, noble, brave, generous, and honorable. Charity, in all its phases, most cheerfully adorned his life; possessing a disposition amiable, gentle, and forgiving, with a stern determination to uphold truth and the right.

In his early death society has lost a valuable aid to its progress, and his sorrowing family a stay and consolation that can never be replaced.

May we trust that the eternal God, whose inscrutable being no mortal intellect can penetrate, has received back the spirit of him who loved so much to dwell in speculations of the mighty and myriad.

J. G.-3t

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—The purest old Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines, Also, fine old Brandies, for medicinal purposes, Constantly on hand, by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE SERIOUSLY ATTACKED.

THE PUPILS OF DAVID EVANS, OF THE FIRM OF EVANS & WATSON, ALREADY AT WORK.

HIS SCIENCE PRACTICALLY TESTED.

The Result a Complete and Total Failure.

THE BURGLARS BADLY FOOLED.

DAVID EVANS says, it is a very simple matter to drill a hole through 1½ to 2 inches thoroughly chilled iron; pick up the combination of the lock, and open Lillie's Safes; and to illustrate his system, has found, accidentally, a semi-chilled imperfect safe; procured a very perfect drilling apparatus, with drills the most approved, and, I am told, gives daily public lessons in the art of drilling; also, that he succeeds, by a very heavy pressure, and the use of three or four drills, to grind a hole through this semi-chilled safe in from thirty to sixty minutes, and says to his pupils that any of Lillie's Safes can be drilled the same way.

It would seem that some of his more advanced students having found a most favorable opportunity to test this new philosophy, have already taken the necessary steps to practically and professionally experiment upon this new and wonderful science; I say wonderful, because, if successful, it was to open at once the most important safes and vaults of the country to the whole burglar profession. The result of these experiments will be shown by the following statements, which appear in the "Press," July 11, also other city papers.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE—A BOLD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The "West Philadelphia Savings Fund," has one of Lillie's No. 2 Iron Safes, purchased of M. C. Sadler, Agent, in this city, some eighteen months since. The safe was left in the office, on Market street, above Broad, on Saturday afternoon, all right.

On Sunday, at twelve P. M., the policeman tried the front door of the office, and found it unlocked. On examining the office he found the burglars had been at work at the safe, and had drilled two holes. There was a mortise made in the floor in front of the safe for the support of the drill, and a number of holes further back for an apparatus to create a pressure, and everything done apparently to make the drilling perfect.

A hole was found drilled, or ground, about half an inch into the door, over the lock, in the manner as pointed out by Lillie's agents, as necessary, and, from appearances, it would seem this was as far as they could go, as the iron became harder. Next the lock centre was three only tried, but could not be driven in. Next the latch-knobs were taken off, and the knob-screws were also bored, tried, and they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and that had no effect. A pry was placed beside the door-hinges to pry off the door. This did not succeed; and after all these experiments, the burglars evidently came to the conclusion they could not in any way penetrate the safe, and left in despair, evidently not having been disturbed in the least, and having still plenty of time to work. The appearances would clearly indicate that the burglars were at work during Saturday night, most of Sunday, and Sunday evening.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia, July 14, 1864.—I do hereby certify that the statement in the "Press" of the 14th inst., in reference to Lillie's Safe in the Provident Life and Philadelphia Trust Company, is a correct and true statement.

DAVID B. FAUL, President.

The following points are particularly noticeable in the above statements:—

First. The great length of time of the operation.

Second. The fact that the operators left so unfairly, and deceptively, taking away their whole apparatus, having a much longer time to work.

Third. The fact that they evidently had the most approved facilities for drilling, or they could not have ground one and made it to succeed, and, indeed, two.

Fourth. The fact that as they got well in towards the weight iron bars which are the chillers, the iron became so hard they could not even grind any further.

Fifth. The bull-dog cunning of the safe in first causing different to try all other experiments after they had failed and been completely found in the great experiment, which was to practically demonstrate to the whole burglar profession the exact folly of their ever attempting to cope in the art of drilling solid chilled iron 1½ to 2 inches thick.

Sixthly. But notwithstanding the fight was with an army of veterans, fully armed and equipped with the most approved weapons, the safe, single handed, unassisted, and alone, in a fair stand-up fight, defeated the enemy, to end him to retire from the field, and came out conquered with scarcely a scar, save one small bullet hole in the outer surface.

So much for David Evans' science. All who need a strictly Burglar Proof Safe will do well, to take a note of the above facts.

A WORD TO THE BURGLAR.

I wish to make a few suggestions to gentlemen of the profession, and more especially to those having any faith in David Evans' philosophy.

As you have evidently been aware that one and a half to two inches is the thickness that safes chilled iron, can not be successfully drilled in any way practical for the burglar, and that your only hope of success must be in finding the iron not homogenous, which the cast iron safes indeed always evidently is, but iron is thoroughly chilled. A test just made by one of the best gun workers of Philadelphia of one of Lillie's safes just delivered to the Bank of the Republic, proves the iron to be chilled, and any number of others might be added. You may be assured that Lillie's Safes are usually drill-proof, although among the unreliable safes it may be possible that a Safe may be found not so hard as it should be.

As to David Evans' statement, that he can drill any of Lillie's safes, it must be taken with some grains of salt above. He is a safe maker, and is interested to make as good a break. He finds you are opening Lillie's Safes so readily, and so often, that it is very desirable to attract your attention in another direction; and so far as he can put stuff out to discredit Lillie's Safes so far, his interest is promoted. But the fact remains, and stands, that Lillie's Safe is not to be drilled—proof, he may indeed succeed to do this Safe as a fire proof. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

No safe-workers you must fully understand the difference between a safe having in it 1½ to 2 inches of chilled iron, and 1-100 to 1-10 inch of chilled iron, and although the latter may be prudent in case of necessity in the former, the intelligent burglar will not waste his time, labor, and powder considerable. It is a common and true old saying, that a "thimble skein is better than a silver thimble;" a small but sure purchase may be much better than a very slow and unsure one, though large.

A word to David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—

The above test having been made evidently by your three advanced students, under the most favorable circumstances for them, and made profitlessly, and so thoroughly, and the result so satisfactory, that we deem this test quite sufficient for the present; therefore will not trouble you to test the Safe on Monday, the 18th inst., as given out by announcement; but so soon as any act or years of any of your misrepresentations may seem to require it, we shall expect you to be ready to make a further test, that both the burglar and the people may know that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is thoroughly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
21 South Seventh street.

E. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. No instrument requires so care, and is warranted in every instance.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
175-12m No. 24 S. SIXTH Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN.

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARETT,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—HOME AGAIN! The People's Favorites, MAYWOOD AND HIS OPERA TROUPE! After an absence of two years, will appear for a short season, prior to their return to Australia for the Fall and Winter.

AMERICAN TROUPE comprises the largest body of talented performers in the country, consisting of ARTISTS OF GREAT MERIT, each and every one a BRILLIANT STAR!

Appearing in a Programme, RICH, RARE, and UNIMITABLE.

PART I—ORIGINAL MUSICAL GEMS.

Overture.....Schaefer and Band
Operatic Chorus.....Sanford's Troupe
Johnny Comes Marching Home.....F. Myers
I am Lonely Since my Mother Died.....F. Diamond
Low Lands.....S. S. Sanford
Miss Mc Leod Night Song.....J. Williams
Hurrah for Uncle Sam.....Dick Parker
Maid of Athens.....Brother
Quickstep.....Sanford's Orchestra

PART II.—SANFORD'S CARNIVAL.

Keystone Jig.....Young America
The Exercises.....Sanford, Williams, Myers, and Diamond
Banjo Solo (selected).....Dick Parker
Ballad, "Good Ship Sails To-night".....Brother
Song and Dance, "Tally Come Up".....F. Diamond
THE RIVAL LOVERS
Parker, Myers, Mayhue, and Company.
Pathetic Ballad.....S. S. Sanford
Duet, "The Larboard Watch".....Williams and Spiegle
After which,
THE VILLAGE BELLE.
U. S. M. C.....Dick Parker
Rose, the Village Belle.....F. Myers
To conclude with
A PLAN ATION JUBILEE.

Prices of Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. jy25-3t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25,
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a splendid
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, July 23, 1864.

Official instructions, under date of July 15, having been issued to the Provost Marshal to grant to certificate of exemption for a definite term of years, but only for the period of the draft duty of the substitute not to exceed three years, and this being at variance with official assurances heretofore received, this Committee can no longer promise absolute exemption.

The Committee can only undertake to furnish such certificates or exemption as the Provost Marshals are authorized to give, and they cannot pretend to guarantee that the substitutes furnished shall not be liable to military service for three years.

All subscribers, who are not satisfied with the conditions now imposed by the War Department, are invited to call and withdraw their subscriptions.

HENRY WINSMETZ, Chairman.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
HENRY C. LEA,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
jy21-3t

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 42 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.

If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and no proper evidence of his being enrolled is entitled to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. 1t5

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show sufficient cause, as he will be properly enrolled, on account of Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited by order of WM. E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best organized Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

The LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1m5

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades from New York Auction sales, (cheaply now).—Magnificent Brussels, by yard $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) 75 cents, 87½, 90 and 99 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 all patterns; Ingrain prices; Imperial Chintzes $1.12 to $1.75 per yard; Hartford, Lowell, and Lancaster Ingrains, 37½, 44, 50, 56, 62½ and 75 cents per yard; Matting, 25 cents and upwards; all the new Spring styles. Also, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 62½ cents a yard, at the New York Auction Store, No. 920 Chestnut Street, (up stairs), No. 917 SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. 1y7-6m

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by BREWSTER, FLAVILL & CO., jy9-1m* No. 268 DOCK Street, Poland.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Warping.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jy21-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
$40,000 WORTH TO SALE.
$40,000 WORTH FOR SALE.
$40,000 WORTH FOR SALE.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
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FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
No. 324 N. SIXTH Street.
No. 324 N. SIXTH Street.
No. 324 N. SIXTH Street.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!!—We never should fail to call the attention of those about to purchase Real Estate, that a careful examination of our list will generally result to their advantage. At present we have dwellings in nearly all parts of the city, some of which is mentioned below, viz:

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—STRANGERS AND CITIZENS are invited to call at the office of the undersigned, who has for sale a large number of first-class properties in all parts of the city, and will take pleasure in showing them to purchasers. Persons wishing to sell their property will find it to their advantage to call, as I have numerous applications for such property. Call and examine my list of properties before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—EVERY PERSON SHOULD own a home. If they live in, and if they cannot purchase one, they should get my Excelsior Catalogue (just out), which will be an assistant in guiding in selection where they can purchase one.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—NO OCCASION TO travel the streets, as in days of yore, if you wish to purchase a property, all that is necessary is to get one of my Catalogues (just out), and examine the list. There you will find a description of the best properties in the city, and the prices at which they are offered. Call for Catalogue, just out.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—Forty three-story dwellings, at prices ranging from $6000 to $10,000, clear, located particularly south of Vine and west of Broad street. Any person wishing to sell quickly, would do well to call at once.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 316 CHESNUT St.

PAPER MANUFACTORY,
ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY,
ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY.
No. 316 Chesnut street. No. 316 Chesnut street.
No. 316 Chesnut street. No. 316 Chesnut street.
No. 316 Chesnut street. No. 316 Chesnut street.
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
Wholesale and retail. Wholesale and Retail.
Wholesale and retail. Wholesale and Retail.
AT MAGEE'S,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
At MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street, between Third and Fourth. jy23-3t

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP. Also for sale Keystone State Detersive Soap, 225 boxes Original Detersive, 500 boxes Simon's Olive, 275 boxes Lenox Soap, 125 boxes American Castile, 40 boxes French Castile, All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.

J. POWER,
jy23-12t No. 168 S. WATER Street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 22d instant, between Second and Germantown Road and Tenth street and Girard avenue, a small Pocket Book, containing about $30. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to JOHN GILBERT, S. E. corner FOURTH and THOMPSON streets. jy23-2t*

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1224 CHESTNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING HOME for "Watering Place or Country," is respectfully invited to an extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE DRESSES, MORNING WRAP

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY IN DIXIE.

From the Tribune.

The Calhoun theory of State Rights is the avowed basis of the Southern Rebellion. Mr. Jeff. Davis is accustomed to speak of the Federal Government as an "agent" of the several States, and of Secession as "the dissolution of a lease." In his view, every State has at all times been at perfect liberty to withdraw from the Union, and may choose its own mode and time of doing so; and, whenever it shall have proclaimed its own withdrawal from the Union, it is relieved from all responsibility thereto, and any attempt thereafter to make it fulfil its Federal obligations becomes "coercion" and "invasion," overbearing rigat and justice by brute force.

The sincerity of the propounders of this theory is about to be put to a searching test, as follows:—

The State of North Carolina was simply swindled into Secession. Her people, after Mr. Lincoln's election, not only voted overwhelmingly that they would not secede, but—in order to guard against all possibility of mischief—further voted that their Convention, though all but unanimously Union, should not meet. Yet, when Fort Sumter had been bombarded and reduced, and the President called for 75,000 militia to defend imperilled Washington, a concerted clamor was raised that Lincoln was waging unprovoked war upon the South, and North Carolina thereby led into rebellion. Had the truth but been known to her people, she would have spurned her cotreyers with indignant horror.

At her ensuing State election, she chose for Governor Colonel Z. B. Vance, a life-long Whig, from her mountain or free-labor region, beating his competitor, a Nullifier residing on the South Carolina border, by a crushing majority. Vance was then in the Confederate army, but was believed to be at heart with the people in their detestation of the plotters and engineers of secession; and accordingly, he for a considerable time afterwards evinced a guarded but effective hostility to the Richmond despotism. At length, however, it is understood he was placated by dazzling prospects of election to the Presidency as Jeff.'s successor; and he has of late been stumping the State to al ay disaffection by showing that secession, if not originally right, has become a fixed fact—that for North Carolina now to cut loose from the Confederacy is to expose herself to new and more formidable, because more proximate, enemies than those she is now resisting; so that, hard as is the necessity, she has practically no choice but to stand with her Southern sisters, and fight to the last.

This logic silences many, but not nearly all. Another State election is at hand, and Mr. Holden, late of the Raleigh *Standard*, competes with Colonel Vance for the Governorship as a "Peace" candidate, and will obviously receive the votes of most of those who supported Vance in 1862. If the latter is re-elected, it must be by the votes of those who opposed him as little better than a "Tory" and a "Submissionist" two years ago. The prospect of a heavy poll for Holden—perhaps even a majority of the home as distinguished from the army vote—so alarms the leading Confederates that they are seeking by every device to reduce that vote so far as possible. The Richmond *Examiner* is, of course, conspicuous in this enterprise.

Our readers can easily presume the *Examiner's* general line of argument in the premises, so we forbear citations. But what can it say as to "State Sovereignty," the right of Secession, and the dissolution of a league?" Hear it on this point:—

"If North Carolina cease to be a part of the Confederacy and become a part of the Federal Union, which is at war with us, she thereby, on the instant, declares war against the Confederacy. That a State did, in the midst of the war, abandon her allies, deny her action at her words, and join her enemies against her friends, might be a brilliant historic record in the future; but it would not be present it would be only the most flagrant war. It is not to be supposed that Virginia and North Carolina would submit to be cut asunder by the intervening country, if that country should declare itself an enemy instead of a friend. They, of course, would treat it as an enemy. Such a war would determine the use of its railroads and short work of its towns. We do not see that the Old North State would gain much by reconciling herself to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and declaring war against South Carolina and Virginia.

"It is useless, and is intended to deceive, when 'peace men' say vaguely, as we observe they do say and inspredeadly repeat:—'Better let each State go its own way peaceably' for itself than continue the war.' Certainly, North Carolina can and may secede at any moment from the Confederacy: this is not a matter susceptible of argument; by constitutional right she may secede, and then either side or neutral or go to battle, precisely as she herself may seem good. If the deserting interest, the deserting principle, and the deserting vote be united so strong and prevailing: soft at once let her nod or wink the consequences. In the first place, they are up for herself and pretended to 'neutrality,' and if the Federal Government admitted that profession, then she would be bound to a the duties of neutrals between the two belligerents; she would be bound to refuse passage to the Federal troops in the night boats, and to require their evacuation of all the places which they hold with in the State; because to permit the Federals to use North Carolina as a depot of troops and arms, or a base of operations, would be an act of war against the Confederacy; would be an act of war against the Confederacy; would be bound to refuse passage to Confederate troops and stores, because to grant it would be an act of war against the Federals. But neither of the belligerents would submit to be thus ordered off the board. North Carolina would be obliged at once to go to war with them *both* to enforce her neutrality and independence. She would have gained by her secession the honor of being for a time the principal battle-ground of the war.

"One is almost ashamed to argue so simple a matter. We only do so in order to show that this a specious pretense of a Confederate State acting on its own, negotiating for a separate peace, and the like, simply means, *peace with your enemies, and war upon us.*"

Taking one's own physic has tested the faith of many a learned doctor ere now; but we can remember no more pungent exhibition than the above of the utter absurdity and futility of the Southern dogma of State sovereignty and the right of Secession. The *Examiner* sees plainly enough that there can be no secession from the Confederacy, though that is avowedly based on Secession; but breaking up the Union is quite another matter.

The difference, however, amounts in practice to this:—"You, North Carolina, could abandon the Union because there was no power at hand to compel you to remain; but you can't leave the Confederacy, because, with Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other, we can prevent you, and we will." In other words, the law of the strongest overrides all others, and the sharpest sword bears sway. Isn't it a marvel that with such principles, the Confederacy cannot succeed in getting let alone?

THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

From the Times.

In December last President Lincoln issued a proclamation promising pardon to every person in rebellion against the Government of the United States (with certain specified exceptions), who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and all valid acts of Congress and proclamations of the Executive in regard to slaves. In the message accompanying this document the President took occasion to say that it was not intended, by specifying these terms of restoration, to exclude all others.

"It is not said," he remarked, "that other classes and other terms than those designated will never be included." At that time, the President invited men to rebellion to return to their allegiance, and promised pardon on certain specified conditions—holding himself perfectly free to change and modify those conditions at any subsequent time, according to his own sense of justice and public policy.

In a previous correspondence with Fernando Wood, President Lincoln had declared that whenever any proposition, looking to the restoration of peace, emanating from persons authorized and competent to make it, should come to his knowledge, it should meet with due consideration, and should not be kept from the knowledge of the American people. He has more recently had occasion to act upon this assurance. Upon information from a quarter which he regarded as entitled to respect, he has given an assurance to the whole country that

"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways."

This declaration reaffirms and reinforces the President's strong desire for the termination of the war. That desire is one which is most profoundly shared by the whole country. Without making any point as to which section desires or needs it most, we believe that the sincere and heartfelt longing of the great mass of the American people, in every State and in every part of the country, is for the restoration of peace. The President can express no desire for that result which the great body of the people will not echo and reaffirm.

He can take no step, consistent with his constitutional duty, towards opening the way for securing it, which they will not sanction. The time has gone by when questions of mere form and etiquette can stand in the way. There may and will be wide differences of opinion as to the terms and conditions on which peace is desirable or admissible; but there is almost none as to the readiness of the people to canvass those conditions, and to seek earnestly for some just and stable ground of peace.

The President made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority:—First, that it should embrace the integrity of the whole Union; second, that it should embrace the abolishment of slavery. We believe he might have gone still further than this; he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace.

We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the "abandonment of slavery." Let we do say that this abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition.

Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency, requires him to insist upon it. That is one of the questions to be considered, and arranged when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the Government without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents.

The President has a right, and it is his duty to insist upon the integrity of the Union as a condition *sine qua non*. His oath of office binds him by the most solemn sanctions to execute the laws over all the territory committed to his executive jurisdiction by the Constitution; and if he were to enter upon any negotiations with any power, foreign or domestic, under any pressure from within or without, for the disruption of that territory and the overthrow of the Government committed to his hands, he would render himself liable to impeachment, trial, and punishment as a traitor.

He cannot concede that point, nor waive it at any time or under any circumstances. He can make no treaty—he can listen to no propositions for a treaty—he can receive no otherwise than as a crime any suggestion from any quarter, for any peace which involves the destruction or separation of the Union.

Upon this point, moreover, the people of the country, outside of the Rebellion, are thoroughly and heartily agreed. No party in the loyal States dare favor separation for a moment; and terrible as are the burdens and calamities of the war, they will be borne and welcomed, with alacrity even, and carried through to the bitter end by the great mass of the people of all parties and of all opinions, if this Union can be preserved in no other way. Upon this point we have no doubt, and the President need have no misgivings. He cannot err in standing by it, and in making it the absolute and immovable guide for his action now and forever.

But it is not so with slavery, with confiscation, with the doctrine of State Rights, with the assumption of the Rebel debt, or with any other question growing out of the war or connected with it, in its origin or its progress, in any way, or however remotely. These questions were open to discussion before the war commenced,—and they are open yet. It is the right of both sides to be heard upon them, for both sides are to be affected by them;—it needs but little reflection to convince any candid man that their discussion and settlement *by concurrence* must enter into any peace which will be either possible or worth preserving.

Now we have as yet seen no evidence that the power which "controls the armies now at war against the United States" is disposed to make or entertain any propositions for peace which shall "embrace the integrity of the whole Union." So far as the record goes, the presumption is the other way. The Niagara correspondence strengthens that presumption. The objection made by the Rebel emissaries there is not specially to the President's requirement that slavery shall be abandoned, but rather to the requirement that the Southern Confederacy shall abandon their own Government.

Nevertheless, we believe that the great body of the Southern people are satisfied that the Rebellion must and will fail, and are therefore willing to resume the "priceless heritage of self-government" which they enjoyed within the Union and under the old Constitution. We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire, of the President to watch eagerly for every indication of such willingness, to meet it heartily in the most prompt and liberal spirit, and to give every possible facility for its development and satisfaction.

The time has come when the South should understand that the one thing and the only thing which shuts them away from us—which builds up between them and us an impassable wall of separation—which shuts our ear to every claim they can make upon us—which steels our hearts against them, and strengthens our arms for their destruction—is that they are waging war for the destruction of the Union. We differ on many other subjects. We have quarrelled, and are ready to quarrel again, upon questions of infinite importance to them and to us. But this is the one thing which, so long as it lasts, renders it utterly impossible for us ever to be friends. All other differences we can discuss; upon this we can only fight.

We trust the day is not far distant when the President can hold such language to the people of the Southern States with the certainty of a friendly reception and the prospect of a happy result. Mr. Greeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have high confidence, saw reason in what passed at Niagara for believing that peace was by no means so impossible nor so distant as it has been deemed. We hope that conviction may ere long become equally evident to the country at large. And we feel confident that President Lincoln will not leave its consummation, whenever it shall become possible, to be sought solely through party intrigues, or achieved by a party triumph.

HON. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Part he has Taken in Framing the Important Financial Measures Passed by Congress—His Responsibility for Them—The Support He will Receive—A Review of the Financial Situation.

Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, who has served with Secretary Pessenden three years upon the Finance Committee of the Senate, in a recent speech before some of his constituents in Cincinnati, made the following reference to that gentleman. No man knows Mr. Fessenden's capacity for managing the finances of the country better than Mr. Sherman. He said:—

I have been engaged with Mr. Fessenden as a member of the Commit ee of Finance for more than three years, and I can assure you that he brings to the discharge of the very difficult duties of his office great abilities and full information of every branch of his official duties. He has taken a prominent part in framing every important financial measure, and, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, has, perhaps, more familiarity with the whole system of revenue laws, and more responsibility for the form in which they now appear, than any member of Congress. He will receive the cordial support of all the leading financiers of the country, and may avoid many difficulties of opposition that Governor Chase was compelled to encounter. Besides, his position is much easier than that of his predecessor. The whole machinery of the Treasury Department, vast and complicated as it is, is now in good working order. The taxes will produce at least one half of the expenditure, and we must depend for the other half upon the voluntary loans of the people. Their resources are ample to furnish even this large sum without affecting in the least any of the ordinary business of the community.

We have reached the limit of paper money. Not only the limit fixed by the act of Congress, but the limit established by the unchangeable laws of finance and trade. Those among you who will thoroughly investigate the subject will see that the currency of the country is to disappear like the assignats in the French revolution, will surely meet ruin and disaster. This country can carry on this war upon the present basis of expenditure, without borrowing from any traitor, croaker, or coward mind, although the debt that we may impose upon posterity will be large—very large—yet we must remember that every ten years doubles our ability to pay; that we have boundless fields of gold waiting for the hand of labor; that we have an active and energetic people, before whom financial and physical difficulties disappear, and a country teeming with every kind of wealth, and fields broad enough to give active employment and great prosperity to one-half of the overflowing labor of Europe.

I would not underrate the burdens of war, but, gentlemen, you must have observed that every man who, during this war, has had faith in the Government and has conducted his business upon the idea that it will survive all the struggles of his time, that its bonds will be good, and its money good, and its credit untarnished, has been successful, and will continue to be successful. (Applause.) When we look to our military operations we have no cause for discouragement. We have been told very often that a nation of eight millions of people could not be subdued. Many of us underrate the task of compelling the Rebels to obey the laws, but the progress of our armies shows us that we can compel obedience to the laws, even where the Rebellion extends to eight millions of people. We may be discouraged occasionally by raids and defeats. The line of our advance may waver. But the general course of military events has been constantly favorable to our ultimate success.

We had to suffer defeats to learn the worthlessness of some of our Generals. We had to suffer defeats to cure the conservatism of some of our people. But now, thank God, no political general and no croaking conservative can affect the march of our armies. Experience has taught us some lessons, and among them is one, that military movements can only be conducted successfully by educated military men, or those whose natural capacity enables them soon to overcome military experience. (Applause.) And we are no longer troubled by the conservatism of men who would not have a negro aid us in the war lest he might be killed, and who would not have us emancipate the slaves of our enemies because it might interfere with the Democratic party.

—Joseph Dunham, of Edgartown, Massachusetts, has succeeded, after four weeks' labor, unaided by a single hand, in closing the new opening of Great Pond in Edgartown, which was maliciously cut across the beach by unknown persons in the night time, causing the ruin of an extensive herring fishery which had been carried on at the natural outlet of the pond. The fishery was valued at ninety thousand dollars a year. The pond covers more than sixteen hundred acres, and the channel closed by Mr. Dunham was fourteen rods wide, and five feet deep, with a swift and powe ful current at half-tide.

—A loyal woman in Vermont writes to the Springfield *Republican* in reply to the suggestion that women cannot be happy without those personal attentions which are paid as an acknowledgment of the taste and elegance of their attire. She says:—

"We are ourself a very plain woman, and in humble guise have made alone the whole journey from Central Iowa to Boston, yet never wanted an necessary attention. At steamboat landings rude of stations, and in first-class hotels, have never been treated unrespectfully or impolitely. Our garments have never been otherwise than exceeding plain, yet we have always been able to convince others there was a woman in them, and so compelled all due deference."

—Colonel R. D. Mussey, commander of a colored regiment in Nashville, refused a personal invitation to join the Fourth of July parade in Nashville because his regiment was excluded from the parade. In an indignant letter to the committee he says:—

"I do not think my presence would be 'pleasurable' to you. I know yours would not be to me so long as you make distinctions between the defenders of their country, which are alike discreditable to your humanity, your patriotism, and your Christianity; distinctions which show that you do not know the letter nor comprehend the spirit of the document whose ratification you propose to celebrate; or that, knowing and comprehending both letter and spirit, you designedly ignore the one and violate the other."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and SITEWATER Streets, Philadelphia.—Divine Service will be conducted in the above Church on first Lord's day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., by the Rev. R. IRVINE, D. D. (pastor elect), and a Union Meeting will be held in the same place at eight o'clock P. M. At or first Lord's day, Divine Service will be suspended for a few Sabbaths, to give Dr. Irvine a little relaxation before entering upon his regular duties. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE COMING DRAFT.

TO ENROLLED CITIZENS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND

TWENTY ALIEN AND CONTRABAND

SUBSTITUTES.

Call at once at the Agency,

No. 498 WALNUT STREET,

and secure a substitute that will exempt you from service during the time of his enlistment, viz.:—Three years.

The draft will certainly take place on

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Do not fail to call at once.

jy25-3t S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

☞ PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR Promoting Agriculture.—The Members will assemble at GARTLAND'S, No. 506 CHESTNUT Street, on Monday morning, to proceed to the funeral of the late Dennis Kelly, Esq., long an active and prominent member. Carriages will leave at 9 o'clock precisely.

JY It ALFRED L. KESSLER, M. D. Sec.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAREL OIL COMPANY, No. 35 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, July 23, 1864.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of State Tax, payable on demand.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until August 2.

GEO. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways, Office, southwest corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 25, 1864, for the Repaving of Dickerson street from Germantown road (late Church) street to Ash street, in the First Ward of Philadelphia, as also for the Repaving of the Square yard, and in accordance with specifications to be seen at this office.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a bond or certificate, that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as required by ordinance of May 25, 1850. All bidders will be present at the time and place of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter, or consider his bid withdrawn.

JAMES S. SMEDLEY,

jy20-tu&th3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street

Under the call for 7 quotas of July 18, 1864, the CITY BOUNTY of Two Hundred Dollars, as fixed by City Ordinance, is to be paid to all Recruits mustered into the service of the United States and credited on the quota of the City of Philadelphia:

To Recruits mustered for One Year, One Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Two Years, Two Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Three Years, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Proper certificates of credit to the city must be filed in each case with the Commissioners as hereinbefore.

Principals paying Substitutes in service will be paid in the same manner.

By order of the Commission.

jy22-6t ROBERT M. MOORE, jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of merchandise transported over the main line and the Delaware Railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per centum on rates as per published tariffs, bearing dates of January 18 and April 1, 1864.

This advance to take effect Monday, July 25.

H. F. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

CHARLES E. IDE, Master of Transportation. jy21-6t

☞ TO THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILAdelphia.—Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Having completed and operated for the first and only one ever, for the benefit of the medical profession, that may be used with perfect safety as a therapeutical agent in the treatment of Deafness, Throat Diseases, and in all affections of the air passages, and as it is well known to you and the public that I have for years had the largest practice of any Surgeon in the United States in the treatment of these maladies, and, consequently, I have had abundant opportunities of testing the efficacy of my new remedies, I, therefore, for the sake of the interests of medical science, invite you to my office, to make a personal examination of its wonderful properties and adaptibility to the cure of those diseases and furnishing of medical advice.

T. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

jy19 6t

☞ OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 20, 1864.—The Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up stairs, where it will receive applications from citizens desirous to procure Substitutes or to receive relatives on payment of $500 to be made at the time of application, and a power of attorney to be given for the City Bounty. Substitutes furnished in the order of application.

Veterans and others desiring to enlist as substitutes will report to the Committee, who will have them mustered into service, when they can select their own regiments. Besides the bounty paid by the Government, they will receive from the Committee SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS in Cash, on day of muster, without deduction for commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

Veterans are especially wanted in the service, and can at this special call be mustered under favorable conditions.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. J. CLARK HARE,
JOSEPH RUSHTON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

jy16-2w

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the SCHUYLKILL AND OIL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent on the Capital Stock, payable free of State tax on and after the 28th instant.

The Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 29th.

jy19 6t* L. I. DEMUTH, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND Trenton Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of all taxes, from the profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 21st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 21st instant.

A. B. THOMSON, Treasurer.

jy18-1J*20

☞ ATTENTION, FIFTEENTH WARD! A Public Meeting of the Citizens of the Ward will be held at the School House, COATES and TWENTIETH Streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention to avoid the Draft. [jy22-2t] WM. MANN, Chairman of previous meetings to avoid the Draft.

☞ $700 CASH PAID TO SUBSTITUTES, AND PRINCIPALS SUPPLIED, At No. 460 LIBRARY Street above Fourth st. jy20-6t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. jy7-3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh30-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe6-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy7-1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

jy27-1y No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh15

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 50 South Second street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 120 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. F. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 309 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 20 and 22 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. tu30-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

☞ The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
[Delaware avenue, above Laurel st. jy9-3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 4th day of August next for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, until the 31st December, 1864, viz:—

Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and four-tenths pounds of corn meal; and at the discretion of the commanding officer, of dried fruit or beans, or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; to every one hundred rations, one hundred pounds of potatoes, and one hundred ounces of desiccated vegetables; to every one hundred rations of salt meat, ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow, four pounds of soap, and four quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef either in the kerry or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters; pork, hams, and kits (when received) in the proportion of No. 1 prime mess pork to the four extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef either in the kerry or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters; pork, hams, and kits (when received) in the proportion of No. 1 prime mess pork to the four extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office at ——, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B, Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.
E. F.

——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1864," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
jy19-tu&th-6t Major and Quartermaster.

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE

OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about

Four and a half by three and a half feet square,

and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.

Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, when the plates will be taken to Europe, where

Messrs. TRUBNER & CO., Paternoster Row, London, and ALBERT L. HEROLD, Rue Richelieu, Paris,

are already receiving subscriptions for the same.

The work can be had by subscription only. Price $6 per copy, payable on delivery.

Subscription Rooms of the Company,

No. 720 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The following firms will receive subscriptions:—

APPLETON & CO., Broadway;
WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston;
S. R. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago;
MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Cincinnati;
PHILLIPS & SOLOMONS, Washington;
CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia;

Or, at the publishers,

SITWELL, HARRIS & CO.,

jy20-wsmlm No. 720 BROADWAY, New York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN SMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy5-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus preventing itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the coast.

Music.—I have secured the services of the well-known and excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

jy13-6t G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy9-2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Paynter, with Mr Edward Lamb as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave the Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hackmen's Hand, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOOLFORD,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The sand bar which has been such a drawback to the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. jy24-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to its patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The table will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
jy8 1f Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

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NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. BEES, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy14-6m

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PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 19, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Depot until Twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equ

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

Co. K.

There's a cap in the closet,
Old, tatter'd, and blue,
Of very slight value,
It may be, to you;
But a crown, jewel-studded,
Could not buy it to-day,
With we letters of honor,
Brave "Co. K."

The head that it sheltered
Needs shelter no more!
Dead heroes make holy
The relics they wore!
So, like chaplet of honor,
Of laurel and bay,
Seems the cap of the soldier,
Marked "Co. K."

Bright eyes have looked calmly
Its visor beneath,
O'er the work of the reaper,
Grim Harvester, Death!
Let the muster-roll, meagre,
So mournfully say,
How foremost in danger
Went "Co. K!"

Whose footsteps unbroken
Came up to the town,
Where rampart and bastion
Loomed threateningly down?
Who, closing up breaches,
Still kept on their way,
Till guns, downward pointed,
Faced "Co. K?"

Like cameras awful,
Stood cannon aloof,
Till signal was given,
To strike off a proof
Of the soul of the soldier,
To send up to Him,
(Pray God that he knows it,
Though bloody and dim.)

Who faltered, or shivered?
Who shunned battle-stroke?
Whose fire was uncertain?
Whose battle-line broke?
Go, ask it of History,
Years from to-day,
And the record shall tell you,
Not "Co. K."

Though my darling is sleeping
To-day with the dead,
And daisies and clover
Bloom over his head,
I smile through my tears
As I lay it away,
The battle-worn cap,
Lettered "Co. K."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND REOPENING.—As we announced yesterday, the grand summer reopening of Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre will take place on Monday evening, on which occasion there will be produced, for the first time in this city for six years, the famous old dramatic pageant of *Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp*. This drama has been three months in preparation, and is presented at a cost of $6300.

For years past, it has been a general theatrical favorite, on account of the display scenes; and on the occasion of its first exhibition at Grover's, the gorgeous pageantry of the Imperial Court and the supernatural effects will recall to the memory of old theatre goers all the memories of the famous "Arabian Night's Entertainments." In scenery, mechanical effects, properties, and superb costumes, we are satisfied that Grover's *Aladdin* will bear away the palm from all similar exhibitions ever given in the cities of the old world, and that it is destined to have a run of many weeks before our citizens tire of its representation. Miss Effie Germon will sustain the character of "Aladdin," Miss Lizzie Price that of "Princess Budrulbadoun," while to other favorite actors and actresses will be entrusted those characters whose proper rendition contributes so much to the success of this great spectacular drama. On Monday evening next, therefore, *Aladdin* will be produced, and we advise our readers to present themselves *en masse* on that occasion.

MAD LITERATURE.

From the Round Table.

The writings of the insane possess a peculiar interest aside from the idea, that

"Great wits to madness nearly are allied,"

—an idea upon the correctness of which philosophers are divided. A French physician, E. Moreau, has recently gone so far as to advance the novel theory that the pre-eminence of the intellectual faculties has for its organic condition a "special state of disease of the nervous centres." It may be permitted here to observe, however, that despite the nearness of the alliance of great wits to madness, it may be quite possible that genius and insanity are as unlike as black and white. Laughter and tears are nearly allied, but yet are they not opposite? Almost invariably, the greatest masters of *pathos* are equally masters of wit and humor, as in Dickens, Hood, and others. This article aims merely to present to the reader several specimens of the writings of different lunatics—not lunatics in a sort of figurative sense, but lunatics who, at the time they wrote, were under treatment in insane hospitals.

There was a time when it was deemed necessary, in order to render effective the system of treatment in asylums for the insane, to proscribe the use of the pen by patients altogether. This fallacy has few or no supporters in our day. The treatment of mental disease has greatly improved since the time when Christopher Smart scratched his lengthy poem of "David," with a door-key, on the panels of his cell. Now, the lunatic who is possessed of the *cacoethes scribendi* is provided, under proper regulations, with facilities for scribbling. Pens and ink are no longer deemed the instigation of irrationality.

The mad comic muse was so much a stranger in famous Bedlam, that when one of the inmates [illegible] "the house of horror" produced as the subject of polygamy, it was hailed as a

[illegible]

"If I've no wife to cheer me, no darling to pet,
I've no babies to cry, and no vixen to fret;
If my linen and stockings are out of repair,
And look like their owner, much worse for the wear,
I'm as free as the birds to work or to play—
I can read a good book, and no drive care away.
Should fun e leave his impress on cheek, brow, and chin,
I've got a clear conscience, and sunshine within."

The same "crazy-head," in a poem on tobacco-chewing, thus illustrates the rejoicings "inside" of the man who quit the use of the weed:—

"The nerves set to keep 'm up to the brain
Were not to be tempted and formers of strain.'
And the brain sent the message straight back to the heart:
'Beat freely and fully—we've got a new start!'"

"The following fragment," the writer says, "was ground out of a mobbing," for an accurate description of which, see the spiritualists." The subject is "Enchanted Land," a domain which lunatics are commonly supposed continuously to occupy:—

"There a gentle summer breeze
Blows from the myrrh-ed Cassia,
And sighs through the bright cane,
The silken cowslips stir and tremble,
And all those rocks and woods
Give forth a solemn sound.
Tinkling low is heard the Silver Bell—
(*Coming to the Demons.*)
As they merrily dance and sing,
(*Which shows their floating fangs down under the rocks.*)
Those sunlit eyes
Are fixed on a prize
That one false step may bring.
(*Raising up their spikes.*)
Mid the dance and din
Sob deeper within,
The cavern gives smothered groans,
Then mighty they chant
In the sea-nymph haunt
Of the man *that left his bones.*
The Silver Bell,
The Silver Bell,
Still tinkling low
In the well below
Is heard the Silver Bell."

This is quite as well constructed verse as that of many a "poet" who claims to be sane, and whom newspapers harbor and abet, while in the gods of grotesque fancy it is somewhat impressive. We have a better built verse below, a fragment of a poem on "The Drooping Willows":—

"Though the poplar and sycamore reach to the sky,
Neither those nor the oak with the willow can vie."

* * Of a different sort are the productions of another lunatic, grey-haired, tall, and coarse of physique, whose writings are as frolicsome as the endeavors of a kitten in pursuit of her caudal appendage. For example:—

"Who that sees the tail of a rat so skeptical as to ignore the existence of rats somewhere—the sense of eternity, 'Feel fitch it a hatchet and up I go, up a pair of stairs (four sailings, two stairs), and back again with the sack—here he [illegible] we must put forward to write secretly we cough, discover, are now laboring under an indigestion caused by smoking a bonock sarsaparilla town's-end tuscarahans over a tasted dog, seasoned with tadpole-cardine sauce, and pounds mackerel taken from the Savings Bank of Newfoundland.

"Now sailor, fokstaff, Esq., adieu ink, adieu steel toothpicks, adieu gold potato pop-gun, adieu quotheen goose without wing, *one penny one's fender, we cough, discover, using a sucker influenced from gossamp kith envy rats, to breathe another Lung and speedier has the commonplace presto.* Adspurned sing forenoon."

Not to leave the frantic reader puzzling over [illegible] English, French, Latin, German, and [illegible] dictionaries to translate the above compo[illegible] tence, we attach the writer's own explan[illegible]

"Are means nothing in one language a [illegible] other; room meaning free or rein is [illegible] snow in an acre, gets an in a heap, as it w[illegible] and the reading [illegible] is a water-carrier, which means who, which, or w[illegible] in the same as quit, darkened from his cheek [illegible] and is what [illegible] those means to credit [illegible] be read to the horses. The reader takes it [illegible] pleasantries."

Among o[illegible] maiden [illegible] of home-[illegible] affairs, grey-haired, [illegible] riots [illegible] fifty, and sixty. She is [illegible] on a variety of subjects, but in literature her mainsty [illegible] the direction of Biblical meleorography. She has written volumes on this theme, and once exhibited to us a motley MS. of several hundred pages, for which she vainly sought a purchaser to find a publisher. She has prepared an elaborate new lexicon for Biblical students, of which we present a single specimen:—

"The meaning of the word Bible is to bottle or to fall off. What is spoken of in the reread as spike cards, mountain of spikes and most previous. The jet, the pot-it, the hold fast. The axe on which the wheel turns. Too rainbow, the red nose, the stink to it.

A fuller specimen of her "style" and its result we give below, and with it conclude. It is an extract from certain Scriptural studies and elucidations after the manner of "Barnes' Notes," concerning which the grey-haired maiden holds as honestly high an opinion as the learned Dr. Barnes might himself hold concerning his own valuable work:—

"In the sixth chapter, last verse, is notice made of a rober redhead, which rained on the coffin of Mrs. Genius Gadbee, while the Lady Empress engraved the tomb-stone. The coffin remained in earth for a season, and after three months was to be raised from the grave. This event remained sometime in the school house, and at last the rebow feaster sat down to do his fire as to the epitaph.

"The young school-teacher survived, being only six years old, but at times showed signs of partial derangement ever after. After the robin finished his song on the coffin in safety, a wild robin flew into the open window and lighted on the communion table-to-wear-to-to-new! I am Polly the King!' as birds he could lay it down to the great amusement of the young scholars at his singing lady, while writing his motto for Mrs. Gadbee. He passes the glory of that which is truly respectable:

"As it gracefully dips to fair leaf in the wave,
Or assembly droops o'er the green, silent grave.

Many a rhymster who claims to have been "nursed by the Muses," but who may be said to be somewhat given to "mewling and puking in his nurse's arms," what might look abashed on the following stanzas, which has, too, a touching significance, as coming from one whom madness has made its own:—

"Brothers, I have done my best;
I can say to me no rest;
After striving long to gain,
Little good but mickle pain—
After striving long to gain,
Baffled, yet to struggle fain—
Let me rest; but lay me low
Where the wayside roses blow;
Where the little daisies grow;
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod;
Where the old woods worship God;
Where the wedded plover sings;
Near the rye-le's rushy springs."

JESTS.

From the London Athenæum.

Under the reign of the father of the mad Macedonian, a club was established in the temple of Hercules, at Athens, whose members were all wits and jokers. They met for the express purpose of not only saying good things, but of entering all they said in a book. The progress was one much more likely to promote dullness than jocularity; nevertheless, a good volume came of it—one so highly prized that King Philip himself gave a sum equivalent to two hundred pounds sterling only to be permitted to read it. This collection was the father of the vast family of jest-books, and the seed whence sprang the goodly crop of lending or circulating libraries. From the number of members who contributed to it, it was called the Book of the Sixty, and the jokes it contained became at last, by constant iteration, so used, abused, and worn to rags, that the telling of one of them was met by a condemnatory cry from the hearers, "An Old Sixty!" just as in these times we make particular objection to an "old Joe."

We may safely say (we will imagine that many of these Old Sixties have really been converted into Old Joes. Even the fashion introduced some years since of writing comic histories of serious subjects is only the reintroduction of an old idea. Matreas the Alexandrian was the inventor of this feat in literature. His "Comic Natural History" contains inquiries into such matters as "Why the swans never get drunk with drinking;" or "Whether the sun, when he sets in the sea, does not set off swimming;" and the like.

There are some witty stories of so thoroughly post-Christian a character that inquiry about them would seem to be superfluous. But they are only old heathens in orthodox attire. We all know the tale of the one-eyed simpleton disputing with the metaphysician, by signs, as neither understood the language of the other. The sage, at the close of the controversy, was delighted with the acuteness of his opponent. "I held up one finger," said he, "to assert that there was OLE God; whereupon he held up two, implying that there were Son and Father; and when I raised three, to symbolize the Trinity, he doubled up his hand to show that the three were but as one."

The one-eyed simpleton had another version of the discussion. "That rude fellow," he said, "put up one finger, as mocking my single eye; but I put up a couple of fingers to show that my one was as good as his two; whereas he extended three fingers, meaning that there were but three eyes between us; and that made me double my fist at him, as a warning that I would knock him down for his rudeness." Most modern wits date this story from Rabelais, where there is one very nearly resembling it; some few derive it from the accomplished jurist, Accursius; while Forcanius, a learned writer on law, asserts that the story is true, but of an age long anterior to the Christian era.

According to this writer, and to make his very long story short, the Romans, wishing to make sport of an ambassador from Greece, who came on a question touching the Laws of the Twelve Tables, sent an envy to discuss the matter with him, whose plain instructions were that he was to be silent, and argue only by signs. The Greek, therefore, took our friend for a Pythagorean, and he raised a finger, as much as to say, there is only one principle of nature in the universe. The Roman, taking this for a menace, held out two fingers and a thumb, intending to take the Greek by the nose; but the latter stepped back admiringly, and exclaimed, "He shows me the Pythagorean Trias, the triple God in one;" and therewith the Greek extended the flat of his hand, denoting that the Trias was the upholder of all things. The other, taking the action as a threat [illegible] raised his double fist, and awaited the coming of the Greek. "Perfect!" cried the ambassador from Athens. "It is true; the divine supporter of all things is in himself all-mighty!" Now, if Porcatulus be right, this was the origin of the well-known jesting story, to which a Christian coloring has been given. We are not, however, to conclude that where jesting incidents resemble each other they are necessarily one and the same, the earlier date fixing the origin.

We do not suppose that Theodore Hook, when he perpetrated his famous "Berners street Hoax," by which he got hundreds of unenlightened people into that street at one moment, had ever heard of Cephisodorus, and yet this very early classical gentleman "did" the Berners street hoax long before Theodore, by hiring hundreds of day-laborers, and giving them tens rooms in such a narrow street that it became altogether blocked up, to the great delight of Cephisodorus, who looked on from a neighboring house.

It we examine the geography and chronology of Irish samples of jokes of simple-minded Hibernians, we shall find that they belong neither to Ireland nor to an Irish era. For example, the timid Irishman who professed that he would never go into the water till he had learned to swim; or he who, being unable to get a reply from a sick man, wished himself to be sick and senseless, that he might return the incivility; or he who wished to teach his horse to live on nothing, and wondered at the beast dying just as the experiment was on the point of succeeding; these, with the Irishman who carried about a brick as a sample of the house he had to sell; and that other, who stood with his eyes closed before a glass, in order that he might see how he looked when he was asleep; or who bought a crow, to find out if it would live, as it was said to do, a couple of hundred years; or who, in a shipwreck, seeing every one lay hold of some object whereby to be saved, took hold, for his part, of the anchor. All these, and very many more of the like quality, are time-honored jokes, nearly two thousand four hundred years old. That time, at least, has elapsed since they were given to the world in the "Ascia" of Hierocles, with his renowned Scholastikos for the hero of every one of them.

Many, too, of the jests in the volume before us are to be found in the collection of the Platonic philosopher who taught at Alexandria nearly five hundred years before the Christian era. That Hierocles derived them from the least we do not doubt, but it is vain to inquire whence came such a man as he who said to a friend:—"I heard you were dead!" and when the friend denied the truth of the report, replied:—"Sure, he who told me was more worthy of belief than you are!" The story is Irish, Greek, Hindoo, Chinese; but its age is not to be determined.

Walpole's jest-book has not been published, nor is it likely to be. We have seen it in manuscript; and the only fault that we find with it is that the stories will not bear publication. They are marvellous, however, as social illustrations of the times. What jokes could be written and published Walpole has inserted in his letters, out of which alone a capital jest-book might be compiled. What Walpole did indiscriminately, others are at least justified in doing with discretion. How much should we have lost of illustrative matter if some of those who heard old Chief Justice Richardson's jests had not also taken them down! From an ear-witness such a chronicle of jests would have been of great value. Some jokes have indeed been vouched for as coming from great ladies' boudoirs which were never uttered there. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, for example, is recorded as having been the original individual who proudly exclaimed to a friend who had alluded to the dirtiness of her hands, "Ah! you should see my face!" The joke, such as it is, is older than the Crusades.

Considering our reputation as a grave people, which is as absurd as considering the French of to-day to be a polite people, or rans for jest-books is the most complete, perhaps, of all nations. From the aboriginal period down to this present time of writing, we have never been wanting in mirthful sayings and merry instances. Mr. Lemon has been embarrassed by the superabundance of his material; his difficulty has been, not in collecting, but in *selecting*.

"Joe Miller's Jests" are now the only memorial of a man whom posterity is credited for more than he deserv[illegible]. But as it is with all other similar collections, Foote's included. After the death of Spiller, the original Man o' the Mint, *his* jests, too were given to the public. Quin was scarcely in keeping, when "Quin's Jests" shone in every shop window. They are mere fabrications—those ascribed to Quin especially. They who know the brilliant wit of Quin will not believe that there fell such brutality from his lips as the book of his alleged jests assign to him, and the publication of which has inflicted the utmost possible wrong on Quin's joyous, vigorous, upright, and honest character.

It makes him look like one of those ill minded "jokers of jokes" who used to gather round Frederick the Great, and of whom he used to say that "they were, one and all, rather be the fathers of *bons mots* than brothers in Jesus Christ!" which censure did not come with very good grace from a king whose tongue often wagged to very unclean purpose, and who laughed at old General Ziethen as he went up to take sacrament on Good Friday! Mr. Lemon, in dealing with all these wits, strives to define the nature of that in which they dealt; but, of course, has to abandon the attempt as an achievement that is not to be successfully accomplished. As he remarks, he might as well attempt to define beauty. Next best to a definition, Dr. South, himself a wit of the first water (though this volume scarcely renders him full justice in that respect), states an illustrative and incontrovertible fact when he asserts that wherever there is a stock of wit, the wittiest saying will yet be found, in great measure, to be the issue of chance. No doubt of it; your true wit does not make his impromptus an hour before he will want them. The spark from the brain is flashed across the tongue to the ears of the hearers almost involuntarily. One would like to know whether a sudden impulse induced South to preach to the merchant tailors from the text "A remnant shall be saved!"

—A paper in Massachusetts says that Joseph P. Colburn, color-bearer of the 10th Massachusetts Regiment, who came home recently, has been almost an idiot for about six weeks, having lost entirely the power of speech from a wound. On the 12th of May last a shell burst over his head, a piece of which struck his cap, but inflicted no apparent injury upon the head. Ever since that day he has not spoken a word. There is a wild stare about his eyes, but he clings to the colors with the utmost tenacity. He belongs in Williamsburg, and has a wife and two children.

—Of all the ingenious ways of raising money for the Sanitary Commission that devised by the people of the town of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, is probably the oddest. The male citizens agreed to decide by vote who was the prettiest girl in town, and it was declared in favor of Miss Hattie S. Reifsnyder, by a majority of two hundred and eighty votes. Each vote was accompanied by the sum of twenty-five cents, and the proceeds were given to be Sanitary Fair as the contribution of the favorite beauty. What makes the matter more interesting is the fact that Miss Reifsnyder is nursing wounded soldiers in the Army of the Potomac.

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CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY, CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Ancients is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 3 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"
is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defence of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the law may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the law may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in certificates of one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan is payable free from all taxes, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, to wit:—

First Section, [illegible] dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth section, thirty-seven thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fifty-two thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and if the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"
Is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars, to provide for the erection, extension, and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First and Second Districts of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the law may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in certificates of one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan is payable free from all taxes, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, to wit:—

First Section, [illegible] dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth section, thirty-seven thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fifty-two thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and if the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES
AND
GET YOUR COAL AT COST.
THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL
To about half the market price, offered by the
BROAD MOUNTAIN
MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET.
is successfully progressing to its full, speedy and triumphant consummation.
The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz:—
Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.
The price of each Share in the present series is $250, payable half on subscription and half on August 20 next, (and in the next two series it will be $5 and $10).
The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now [illegible] $12 25
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is—
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses [illegible] $2 25
Transportation over branch railroad [illegible] 25
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia [illegible] 3 15
Transportation from depot to yard [illegible] 10
Yard expenses [illegible] 25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house [illegible] 50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia [illegible] — 6 75
Difference between market price and cost price, $5 70
This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11 40.
Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.
But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, with mines much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.
The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.
For further information, and for shares (at $12 50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2 next) apply at the
OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.
For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.
The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4 50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.
HENRY SCHMOELE,
jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks [illegible] for Oil Creek, and still greater